

H7: Morphology of Corneal Endothelial Cells during Soft Contact Lens Wear

Ahmad A, Ishak B & Mohd Ali B

Optometry and Vision Science Program, School of Healthcare Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study investigated changes in corneal endothelial cell morphology after 6 months of wearing soft hydrogel contact lenses. **Methods:** A total of 48 neophyte's young myopic adults were included in the study. Twenty four of them were fitted with soft hydrogel contact lenses (group A) and another 24 were prescribed with glasses (Group B). Corneal endothelial cell morphology was evaluated using specular microscope. Data was collected at baseline and after 6 months of lens wear. **Results:** Mean corneal endothelial cell density (cell/mm²) for Group A was 3104.19 ± 237.30 and 3107.23 ± 237.51 at baseline and at 6 months respectively; (p=0.065), for Group B was 3011.56 ± 227.95 and 2983.83 ± 244.55; at baseline and at 6 months respectively (p=0.33). Coefficient of variant cell (%) for group A was 46.52 ± 8.63 and 48.53 ± 10.65 (p=0.064) and for group B was 46.93 ± 9.31 and 46.14 ± 10.65 at baseline and after 6 months respectively, (p=0.88). Corneal thickness (µm) for group A was 520.33 ± 0.04 at baseline and 525.7 ± 0.05 at 6 months; (p=0.4), for group B: 532 ± 0.04 µm at baseline and 530 ± 0.05 µm at 6 months; (p=0.4). There were no significant changes in all parameters measured between both groups at 6 months. **Conclusion:** This study found that wearing soft hydrogel contact lens for 6 months does not have an impact on the morphology of the corneal endothelial cells. Patient compliance is essential to ensure such results.

KEY WORDS:

Endothelial cell, contact lens, myopia, corneal thickness, myopia

H8: The Predicting Roles of Reasons for Living and Social Support on Depression, Anxiety and Stress among Young People in Malaysia

Amit N¹, Ibrahim N¹, Mohd Jaladin RA², Che Din N¹

¹Health Psychology Programme, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, ²Department of Educational Psychology and Counselling, Faculty of Education Universiti Malaya

ABSTRACT

Introduction: This research examined the predicting roles of reasons for living and social support on depression, anxiety and stress in Malaysia. **Methods:** This research was carried out on a sample of 263 participants (age range 12-24 years old), from Klang Valley, Selangor. The survey package comprises demographic information, measure of reasons for living, social support, depression, anxiety and stress. To analyse the data, correlation analysis and a series of linear multiple regression analysis were carried out. **Results:** Findings showed that there were low negative relationships between all subdomains and total score of reasons for living and depression. There were also low negative relationships between domain-specific of social support (family and friends) and total social support, and depression. In terms of family alliance, self-acceptance and total score of reasons for living, they were negatively associated with anxiety, whereas family social support was negatively associated with stress. The linear regression analysis showed that only future optimism and family social support found to be the significant predictors for depression. Family alliance and total reasons for living were significantly predicting anxiety, whereas family social support was significantly predicting stress. **Conclusion:** These findings have the potential to promote awareness related to depression, anxiety, and stress among youth in Malaysia.